

## Instructions for Completing the Detection Methods Form – 2006

27 May 2006

Please *print* all entries clearly and in dark letters using either a pencil with number 2 lead or permanent ink. Note that the file, Detection Methods Study\_Page 1 *date.doc* contains the needed survey information whereas subsequent pages are in a separate file (Detection Methods Study\_*date.doc*) and request only your name and the date. Thus for each survey, print one copy of Detection Methods Study\_Page 1 *date.doc* and about 10 copies of the Detection Methods Study\_*date.doc* file.

Name: Your name

Date: Use “day-month-year” format, e.g., 27 May 2006.

Entered by: Name of person who enters the data

Checked by: Name of person who checks the data

Sun rise: Time of sun rise (search in Google under “sun rise *your location*”).

Temp: Use “start-end-units” format, e.g., 52 – 54 F

CC: Percent cloud cover:

Wind: Use the Beaufort scale (see back of page) and “start-end” format, e.g., 3 – 5.

Ppt: Precipitation; enter “None” or “light rain/sleet/snow” (if heavy, stop the survey)

Comments: Any additional useful information (e.g., “paused survey for 20-minute thunderstorm” or “consistent loud noise from traffic”)

Latitude and longitude: This information is optional but will help us study how data you provide is related to specific characteristics of the surrounding terrain. Enter the location for each stop, preferably in decimal degrees with at least 3 decimal places (e.g., 43.63656) and with datum set to WGS 1984. We can convert other coordinate systems to decimal degrees if necessary. **Important: if you do not provide this information, then enter the Province or State, nearest city or town, and a brief description of where your route was in comments.**

Species names. If you plan to enter the data and e-mail it to us (preferred), then abbreviations (e.g., 4-letter codes) are acceptable but *enter the full species name when you enter the data*; if you mail the data sheets to us for entry, then please use full common names on the field form.

Number. Enter the number of birds for which all columns to the right are identical.

Song. Enter a “1” or a “check” if you hear the bird sing any time during the 3-minute survey.

Visual. Enter a “1” or check if you see the bird any time during the 3-minute survey *but do not make extra efforts to see the bird*; just act the same way you do during a BBS survey.

Note. We are defining “note” as a short (usually one syllable) vocalization *given by both males and females*. Enter a “1” if you *first* detect the bird by note. If you first see it or hear it sing, and then you hear its note, you do not need to enter anything in this column (i.e., it is often difficult, when many birds are present, to keep track of which of them ever give a note and we only need the note column checked to determine how often birds are detected *solely* by note).

Fly-by. A “fly-by” occurs when the bird flies past your location and is clearly not strongly associated with the area immediately around you. Enter an “1” if the bird

was visible when you first started the survey (i.e., an uncommon event) or an “O” if the bird was not in view at the start of the survey (i.e., it was outside the survey area then). This helps us estimate density for species seen mainly as fly bys. Make entries in the appropriate cue columns (song, visual, note) too.

Approached. Check this column if the bird is mainly using the survey area (within ¼ mile of your location) but it gets recorded only because it *moves toward* you. This is important information because the effective area surveyed is larger for these birds than for stationary birds. Swallows foraging and mourning doves making courtship flights are two common examples of “approaching”. However, a flycatcher that makes a brief sally – and you detect it when it moves – is not making an “approach” because it did not move a significant distance towards you. Make entries in the appropriate cue columns (song, visual, note) too.

Sex. Whenever you see a sexually dimorphic species, try to determine the sex and record it in this column using M=male and F=female.

### The Beaufort Scale

FORCE	EQUIVALENT SPEED 10 m above ground miles/hour    knots		DESCRIPTION	SPECIFICATIONS FOR USE ON LAND
0	0-1	0-1	Calm	Calm; smoke rises vertically.
1	1-3	1-3	Light air	Direction of wind shown by smoke drift, but not by wind vanes.
2	4-7	4-6	Light Breeze	Wind felt on face; leaves rustle; ordinary vanes moved by wind.
3	8-12	7-10	Gentle Breeze	Leaves and small twigs in constant motion; wind extends light flag.
4	13-18	11-16	Moderate Breeze	Raises dust and loose paper; small branches are moved.
5	19-24	17-21	Fresh Breeze	Small trees in leaf begin to sway; crested wavelets form on inland waters.
6	25-31	22-27	Strong Breeze	Large branches in motion; whistling heard in telegraph wires; umbrellas used with difficulty.
7	32-38	28-33	Near Gale	Whole trees in motion; inconvenience felt when walking against the wind.
8	39-46	34-40	Gale	Breaks twigs off trees; generally impedes progress.
9	47-54	41-47	Severe Gale	Slight structural damage occurs (chimney-pots and slates removed).
10	55-63	48-55	Storm	Seldom experienced inland; trees uprooted; considerable structural damage occurs.
11	64-72	56-63	Violent Storm	Very rarely experienced; accompanied by wide-spread damage.
12	73-83	64-71	Hurricane	--